ERAL GRANT'S FAMILY. ME USES STRONG LANGUAGE IN SPEAKING OF COL-ONEL F. D. GRANT—HIS VIEW OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE ME-

MOIRS EXPLAINED. General Badeau has prepared and sent to the press an extremely long statement addressed to the American people, giving in great detail his side entroversy concerning the value of his to General Grant in the preparation of assistance to General Grant in the particles the famous Memoirs. In this statement he attacks colonel Frederick D. Grant at the outset, and again repeatedly in the bitterest terms. He says that he has endeavored "at the sacrifice of both money and reputation to keep back the secrets" which he shared with General Grant, and he dds that he now comes forward "only to proect his honor and name against that son who

done so much to degrade them." ng over the history of his relations with Grant and his work on the Memoirs neral Badeau says that the first suggestion came from General Grant, in August, 1884, when he invited General Badeau to his Long Brancil

GENERAL GRANT'S PROPOSITION. ral Badeau's statement then goes on as

Then he told me that he had been requested to write his memoirs, and would like to consent, but as he had always promised me that my history should be the only authorized expression of his views on the war, he did not feel at liberty to write without consulting me. He said that if I would help him he would give me \$5,000 out of the first \$20,000 profit he received, and \$6,000 more out of the next \$10,000; but if he did not receive as much as \$20,000 I would get nothing. He was bankrupt, and could do nothing better. He slso said that he should not think of attempting the work without my assistance, and he particularly desired me to keep the agreement secret een him and me.
he proposition was a great blow to me, for I had looked

The proposition was a great blow to me, for I had locked forward to going into history as his mouthpiece and apokesman, and, of course, if he wrote a new work himself my sepecial authority would be superseded. But he was my shief and my friend and in trouble. The book might bring him in money, and the work at least would distract him from his misery. We both considered that his memoirs might yield from \$80,000 to \$50,000, and that in two is three months at the furthest it would be completed. It was not to be an elaborate history, but a personal memoirs. I consented to aid him, and when we returned, after our drive. I at once set about the work. I consented to aid him, and when we return drive, I at once set about the work.

FAMILIARITY WITH THE CAMPAIGNS.

FAMILIARITY WITH THE CAMPAIGNS.

I had devoted the best energies of my life for seventeen rear to the study and exposition of his campaigns, and many their history at this time more thoroughly than he idd himself. I laid out a pian of his book, and revised gain some magazine articles which he had already presered, and which I had corrected and worked over with tim. I spent a week or ten days at his house, and then eturned to the Catskills. In October General Grant went o New-York for the winter, and immediately wrote askag me to his house to stay, and to go on with his book. I ras at that time engaged in the composition of a book of my own, a novel, in which I was very much interested, and old him I would prefer to finish this first; but he was so

English, and his slips in grammar were constant. He alexander and udage Green advised my slicate. On the day that his agreement with his publishers was signed (March 1), General Grant received \$1,000 consideration money, and when we were alone the next day he handed mo \$250 in cash, saying it was my share of what he had received under our agreement.

In May, after he recovered from what seemed for a whitle his death-bed, General Grant informed me that he had notified his family of the agreement with me, and that they approved it. He said this in the presence of his more loss of the utility of the side that he had determined to dictate to a stenographer such matter as he might be able to remember, and then give it to me to put into shape. There was nothing dishonorable also, it was announced in a prominent New-York paper that I was the real author of the work. This statement with me, and that the second General Grant to deny it, and an applicatica was made to me to say that I had not written a line in the book. I refused this, first to the lawyers and then to Colonel Grant, who was weak and his slips in grammar were constant. He had been decided a his dealing to a book, or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book, or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as to lead up to a book or of treating a theme so as a tile. He was a solider, not an indice his father to blacken my required to h to after which denote to train, who was accurate the core of Colonel Grant, was persuaded to make the request of me. I thereupon wrote the following r, which was very different from what I had been

"New-York, March 4, 1885.

"Dosr General: As I stated to you in my letter of Baturday. I have no desire, intention or right to claim the authorship of your book. The composition is entirely your own. What assistance I have been able to render has been in suggestion, revision or verification. With great respect, yours faithfully, ADAM BADEAU."

General Grant said this was satisfactory. His own depial was published, but my letter was withhold from the

mial was published, but my letter was withheld from the world.

Two days before this I had written to General Grant the letter which Colonel Grant has published, in which our triginal bargain had been made were entirely changed; the I had spent seven to take at his house instead of two or three, giving up my own work for him, and that his book, which we had supposed might bring in \$30,000 to \$50,000 at the utmost, was now certain to yield four or five time; that amount; that its circulation being so much greater than either he or I had expected, the damage done to my history would be proportionately greater. I asked him, kindly and respectfully, if, under these altered conditions, I was not entitled to a new bargain. I said that he now expected me to take his disjointed utterances and weave them into a connected myself willing to do this, and repeated, as I had aiready assured him, that I had no desire to claim the literary merit of his book; but I asked now for \$1,000 a month till he work was complete (the publishers having offered to divance any sum necessary for the preparation), and one. merit of his book; but I asked now for \$1,000 a month till the work was complete (the publishers having offered to advance any sum necessary for the preparation), and one-tenth of the eventual profits. What he nad originally pfered me amounted to from one-third to one-fifth of the profits which at the time of the proposition we both anticipated. I made no suggestion that if this proposal was not accepted I would withdraw from the work, but simply submitted the modification for his consideration. ALL IN COLONEL GRANT'S HANDWRITING.

To this communication I received a reply, still in my possession, covering ten or eleven pages of foolscap, all in the handwriting of Commer Grant, but signed by General Grant, terminating my connection with the book, Menying statements General Grant had previously made in writing, descending to details of faischood and pettiness of which the hero of Appointtox was incapable, and to which he would never have put his signature had he been

I wrote a respectful reply and left his house, and when called afterward, twice within a few weeks, was not lowed to see him. I never met him again, and thus and a friendship as intimate as has often existed between men, and as honorable to both in the separate relations of chief and subordinate as it was possible for such a friendship to be. I have, of course, never supposed that the termination of this friendship was the act of General

In October I wrote to Mrs. Grant, send-her a copy of my agreement with General Grant, and in-tred when I might expect a payment under its terms. Grant suplied for his mother, stating that Mra-could be ready in due time to pay for what services endered, but that it might not be easy for her and to agree upon the value: at the proper time, however, as; value could be determined. I replied that General Grant himself had set this value

Grant by the pullishers, or, infeed, of any sale of the work, and I refracted from resorting to the law at the time leat I should interfere with the sale of the book. I gave this as my reason to Mr. Alexander, who commended my moderation. Both he and another member of the firm assure! me that when the Grants were paid the immense sums which it was now known the book would bring in it would hardly be possible that they would refuse to pay me my share, and I waited.

moderation. Both he and another member of the firm gesurer into that when the Grants were paid the immense sums which it was now known the book would bring in it would hardly be possible that thay would raduse to pay me my share, and I waited.

EFFORTS AT A SETTLEMENT.

General Badeau says that some efforts were made to obtain a satisfactory settlement from the Grant family th bough his friend, H. M. Alexander, who acted in this matter not as his legal adviser, but simply as his friendly representative. These efforts failed. General Badeau's statement then continues:

In February, 1887, the publishers of General Grant's memoirs signited a strong desire to publish this work, and an agreement was signed between us very favorable to me. The publishers assured me in writing that they could sell these times as many cupies of the book as any other firm. Shortly after this agreement was executed the Grant family interfered, and the publishers approached me and said they could not publish my book unless I sipulated to strike out anything that might be disagreeable to Mrs. Grant. I offered to submit the portions siready completed (about two-thirds of the work) to Mrs. Grant, and to discuss in advance the yet unwritten to which it was possible she could object, but I was told that I must sign in davance a stipulation to strike out anything that in the future Mrs. Grant might pronounce disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeable to her. She refused to say what was disagreeabl

1887, General Badan wrote from Southampton, L. L, to Mr. Clarke a long letter giving his version of his connection with the memoirs, but stipu-lating that this letter was not for publication,

lating that this letter was not for publication, but only to be seen by General Grant's family, or such persons as it might be necessary for them, or for General Badeau to consult, and with the hope that General Grant's desire for secresy might even yet be complied with.

In this letter General Badeau describes the aid which he gave General Grant in the preparation of his articles for "The Century Magazine," but as the work on these articles is not in question in the suit which General Badeau brings on account of his claims for assistance on the "Memoirs," these details do not appear to be of much consequence. This letter to Mr. Clarke in the summer of 1887 reports and elaborates the story of General Badeau's relations with General Grant while he was in his house and aiding him in the preparation of the memoirs.

HIS OWN WORK POSTPONED.

HIS OWN WORK POSTPONED. This part of General Badeau's argument is

As he was so anxious, I finally postposed the completion of the composition of was composition of both to be the same with the books. I was at the finally postposed to the composition of a book. When we were to great the same with the ready of the composition As he was so anxious, I finally postponed the comple As he was so anxious, I finally postponed the completion of my own work, and went to him on the 15th of October. For months I spent four or five hours a day at his side and many hours besides in my own room at work on his book. When we were together we sat at the same table, and often, as soon as he had written a page, he handed it to me. I did not write the original matter, and in that sense did not compose the book. The thoughts were General Grant's, and, in most cases, the original draft of the language. But I suggested much. I told him when to insert descriptions of scenery, where to place an account of a character, how to elaborate a picture of a battle. I recalled scenes and incidents to his memory in which I had participated, or with the story of which I was familiar, and I verified his statements. I did not compile data, as Colonel Grant supposes. The data were compiled and ready in my own history, and that he always took as his authority. I read up, however, several works on the Mexican war and then went over what he had written on that subject, verifying or correcting it, and almost researched the preference and as construction and style are

not been exterted from me by the imputations referred

to by his son.

General Grant once said to me: "Badeau, I know I could not do this work without you. I think I could tell a plain story so that people would understand what I meant; but I could not write such a book as this without you. You have been invaluable and indispensable to me, not only in verification and revision, but in suggestion, and I am very grateful." Another time I proposed to leave his house, having

gestion or modification in regard to matter or language was made by me on either occasion. When he became very ill I asked him to tell his family When he became very if I asked him to ten his hamly of the agreement, but he refused positively. He said he wished the matter to be exclusively between him and me; that he did not mean ever to give me a check. I pleaded with him, but he was immovable. I said his family might think I acted dishonorably in not revealing the arrangement, but he said they knew that there was an agreement between us, and he promised if he got very much worse to

divulge its particulars.

He constantly consulted me about his arrangements with his publishers, and when they became so anxious to secure his work I asked him to insert a stipulation in his secure his work I assess and to publishers to pay him \$10,000 for the assistance he required, so that this expense should not fall upon him; but he refused, though the publishers offered to advance him any sum that he required. But on the day when he signed the contract with his publishers he received \$1,000 consideration mency in a check. He had this cashed at once, and the same day he handed me, when we were alone, \$250 in bills, saying it was my share of what he had been paid. Still he positively refused to tell the family of our agreement, though I again unyed him. He was unwilling that any one should know the amount or character of the assistance I rendered him.

For I can point out literally hundreds of passages that I changed. I can show the alterations in the manuscript, if it has been preserved. I can show that these passages are not as General Grant originally wrofe them, but as I modified them. I can give ample proof of my assertions, to convince either an arbitrator, or a court, or the country. There will be no doubt whatever left in the mind of any one if this matter is dragged into publicity.

HE WANTS IT BURHED IN OBLIVION. agreement with them for the publishers to pay him \$10,000

one if this matter is dragged into publicity.

HE WANTS IT BURIED IN OBLIVION.

But this is what I do not desire. Governl Grant did not wish it, and I have respected his wish as sacred. I prefer, I am anxious that the character of my relation to his book should be buried forever in oblivion. I have never raised the question. I have said not one word in print about it, I have swided it sitogether, except with my invyers or my most conjdential friends. For this reason I have borne with the delay of the fulfilment of the agreement. I have not gone into the courts, although the contract expressly states that I was to receive \$6,000 out of the first \$20,000 profits, and \$5,000 more out

A PROPOSITION REFUSED.

It is stated by General Badeau that this letter of his to Mr. Clarke "doubtless made known to Mrs. Grant and her lawyers many circumstances

THE TRIBUNE on Sunday, General Badeau says that it was written in Colonel Grant's hand but signed by General Grant. He says in conclusion:

This letter, I do not hesitate to assert, could never have received General Grant's senetion had he been well in body and mind; but drugged, diseased and under the infureceived General Grant's School has been and under the influ-ence of his sen, he put his name to a paper unworthy of his fame, full of petty spite and vulgar malice, such as he never displayed, and, worse yet, of positive and palpable false-hood. For the letter states that the compensation he had originally offered me both he and I had at the time con-sidered "large;" yet the agreement uself declares, in his own hand, that the compensation was "small." Of course he is not responsible for the falsehood, but there it stands under his own signature. The letter is also too stupid for General Grant to have written had he maintained the view it was supposed to upheld. It states positively that he had originally offered me 20 per cent of the profits which he ex-pected, and yet expresses indignation because I asked for originally offered me 20 per cent of the profits which he ex-pected, and yet expresses indignation because I saked for 10 per cent. It admits that the work was expected to last only two or three months, and yet objects to paying for what had already required seven, and would require still more. It gives me the lie, on whose veracity his own his-tory depends. It doubts in words the pecuniary claims of the man who had been his intimate friend for half at lifetime, and yet invites that man to be his guest and in-

which we all revere, but to maintain it against the efforts of one who would deflie it and drag it down to his own level. The country will take care that he does not suc-New-York, March 20, 1883.

NO REHEARING FOR THE CABLE ROAD. The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the order of the General Term of the Supreme Court denying the application of the New-York Cable Company for the application of the New-tors came company in a rehearing of a motion to enforce the report of the Commissioners appointed to determine whether the road should be built and to lay out routes and plans for construction. The opponents of the company say that this ends its career. The company says the contrary with much vehemence. The company, under the lead of Senator Evarts as counsel, carried its main points on the validity of its charter and the confirmation of the acts of the Commission, but the Court of Appeals held that its charter did not make the necessary provisions for the forfeiture of rights within the prescribed time, and also that there were fatal defects in the matter of plans. The company made the necessary amendments to its articles of incorporation by reonvening its commission, and then applied to the General Term for a rehearing on the motion to confirm the action of the commission. The General Term denied the application and the Court of Appeals now sustains that view.

HOW PROTECTION HELPS AMERICAN WOOL MEN.

HOW PROTECTION HELPS AMERICAN WOOL MEN.

From The Busten Journal,

"The New-York Tribune" publishes a chart which shows in a very graphic and striking way the influences of protection ami free trade upon the wool industry, in the United States and in Great Britain respectively. In 1859 the American wool growers produced 60,000,000 pounds of wool, and in the same year the British wool growers produced 140,000,000 pounds. In 1883 the American wool growers produced over 300,000,000 pounds, and in that year the British wool growers produced only 132,410,000 pounds. This is to say, under twenty-four years of protection, the American wool product Increased five fold, while under the same period of free trade the British product actually fell off between seven and eight million pounds. This statement ought to interest American which pop up every now and then and want to know why the United States has not as many sheep to the square mile as Great Britain.

which pop up every now and then and want to know why the United States has not as many sheep to the square mile as Great Britain.

So also as to the manufacture, In 1859 the British manufacturers consumed 238,000,000 pounds of wool, while American manufacturers used only about one-third of that amount, or 86,000,000 pounds. But in 1882 our manufacturers consumed 355,000,000 pounds, while the British manufacturers in the same year used only 338,000,000 pounds. Since the changes which were made in the tariff in 1883, there has been some decline both in wool-growing and manufacture. Our product of wool in 1887 was 265,000,000 pounds, and our consumption 364,703,127 pounds, against 388,524,404 pounds in the year previous and 400,642,549 pounds in 1885, which was the highest figure ever reached. Whoever compares this record of a quarter of a century in protective America and free trade England will see little reason to justiy us in abandouing a system under which we have made great strides in National prosperity, in order to accept that under which England has fallen behind.

UNDER THE " DARK LANTERN."

"CONSIDERING" THE TARIFF BILL.

THE MINORITY COMPLETELY SHUT OFF THE COUNSELS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMIT-WASHINGTON, March 20.-Well, the "Dark

lantern" performances of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee are nearly at an end. In all eight hours have been devoted by the committee to the "consideration" of a revenue bill which fills about seventy printed pages and which, according to its authors, will reduce the annual revenues of the Government about \$78,000,000 of which more than \$55,000,000 is to come from customs. Of the eight hours thus occupied, about six were spent by Republican members of the committee in vain attempts to obtain from the majority information respecting the facts and reasons, if any, upon which the bill is founded. Not an iota of information was the minority able to obtain. When the "Dark Lan-

is founded. Not an iots of information was the minority able to obtain. When the "Dark Lantern" bill was in course of preparation, its framers were free with promises that ample time and facilities for fair consideration and discussion in committee would be afforded. These promises, of course, have been broken. Whenever, in the brief time during which the farce of "consideration" held the boards, a member of the minority asked for information, he was met with a charge of "bad faith" or the surly response: "The clerk will call the roll." Such a travesty on all decent committee work never before was known since the Congress was established.

The Committee on Ways and Means as such has not considered or discussed a revenue bill at all since the Lth Congress assembled, and within forty-eight hours a so-called revenue bill purporting to emanate from that committee will be thrust upon the House and handed over to the tender mercies of the "lord of misrule," who directs the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole. The men who will be expected to explain, defend and advocate the bill have not shown any ability or desire to convince others that its provisions are just, or that its effects upon the country will be otherwise than disastrous. Standing 8 to 5, as politically divided in the committee, the eight men who are supposed to know all about the bill which they framed in darkness and secrecy made no attempt to explain the grounds of their action or convince the judgment of the five men who are their peers at least in intelligence and patriotism. On the contrary the five men who represent great constituencies—districts in which bailots are freely cast and fairly counted—were treated with insult and every suggestion made by them was contemptuously rejected. This was the "Dark Lantern" programme from the first—to keep the minority as long as possible in complete ignorance of what it was proposed to do and then to rush the bill through the committee by mere force of numbers.

INSULTS UPON THE MINORITY. INSULTS UPON THE MINORITY.

It was natural for the members of the minority to become indignant. One of them has sat continuously in the House for twenty-seven years and has been for twenty years a member of the Ways and Means Committee. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a close student of the economic questions involved in product

MR. DRAKE WON'T TELL HIS POLITICS. BUT HE GIVES SOME "POINTERS" ON THE DEMC CRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special.)-The com mittee-room in which the Benedict investigation is conducted, was crowded to the doors this afternoon in anticipation of the arrest of the witness Drake in case he should adhere to his determina-tion of yesterday not to divulge his politics. After the committee had been called to order by Chair-man Richardson, Mr. Gallinger asked the witness to tell what his politics were. "I decline to an-swer." He again declined to answer the direct question. "Have you always been a Democrat?" he was

"Have you always been a Democrat?" he was asked.

"Refuse to answer," replied the witness. The witness said that he had consulted authorities, and in his opinion the committee had no legal right to compel him to tell his political convictions. In response to a question the witness said that he had edited a Democratic paper twenty years ago in the State of New-Jersey. Mr. Richardson thought that was a sufficient answer to Mr. Gallinger's question. Mr. Gallinger appealed and the committee on a party vote sustained the chairman. The witness said he was a member of the New-Jersey Democratic Association, and that hat fall he was in New-York and New-Jersey during the time that the subscription papers soliciting campaign funds were circulated in the office. He had talked with several persons in the office about his testimony. He had conferred with the Person.

person.

J. E. Bright, assistant foreman of the job room, testified that he had heard that political contributions were made in the printing office last fall and had himself contributed money for the New-York State Democratic campaign fund, but had not paid the money over to any employe of the Government. The investingtion will be continued

TO MAKE THE CHINESE TREATY PUBLIC. WASHINGTON, March 20 (Special).—The President in his message transmitting the Chinese Treaty if any one of its routes should not be completed to the Senate last Friday, expressed the desire within the prescribed time, and also that there were that the injunction of secresy be removed from the document so that its text might be given to
the press and the public, and the Senate was disposed to accord this request; but the treaty was
not formally laid before the Senate in executive
session until yesterday, and then it seems that
the Senate labored under the erroneous impression
that the rules which prevailed at the time the
Fisheries Treaty were sent in were still operative, and therefore nothing more was done yesterday than to order that the document be referred
to the Committee on Foreign Relations and be
"printed in confidence, for the use of the Senate."
Apparently the Senate had forgotten a recent
amendment of the rule which allowed at this
stage of the proceeding an additional motion to
remove the injunction of secresy. And in to-day's
executive session the matter was overlooked, and,
as a result, the text of the treaty is still kept
secret, notwithstanding the request of the President, and the evident willingness of the Senate
itself to remove the injunction of secresy. At
to-morrow's session, however, it is probable that
an order will be given to give publicity to the
the document. the document so that its text might be given to

Washington, March 20 (Special).—Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has offered in the House a bill for international copyright, which is identical with the Chaes bill, which was favorably reported to the Senate yester The bill was referred to the Judiciary Comday. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which will grant a hearing to representatives of the Authors' and Publishers' Leagues and to the typographical unions on Friday. Among those who are expected to be present and address the committee in support of the bill are Charles Dudley Warner, Edward Eggleston and "Mark Twain." Several prominent members of the House on both sides have become interested in behalf of the measure, which will receive that heart support.

CHOOSING A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEEMAN. Washington, March 20 (Special).-The Virginia Republicans in Congress at an adjourned meeting to-day unanimously elected Representative Henry Bowen as the Virginia member of the Republican Congressional Committee. Representative Bowden, who was the Mahone Sherman candidate was not present to-day. He attended the last meeting of the Virginia delegation, but failed to be elected, although Mr. Bowen, who received the votes of the anti-Sherman mon and the man who desire that the Virginia delegates shall go to Chicago without instructions, your for him.

Bowen is now claimed to be in the interest of the Mahone-Sherman combination. In this case there seemed to be a freding that Mr. Bowden's election might be construed as a Sherman or Mahone victory. Mr. Bowden, however, is chiefly anxious that the strongest man—whether he be Senator Sherman or another shall be nominated.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE

TO REWARD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS. PRATURES OF MR. BLAIR'S BILL-LABOR MATTERS

IN THE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, March 20.-Mr. HALE presented a letter in the Senate from former letter carriers of Phil-adelphia, asking for the investigation of violations of the Civil Service law at that post office, and its bad management by Mr. Harrity, the postmaster. It was ordered printed and referred to the Select Com-

mittee on Civil Service.

Among the bills reported from committees and

Among the bills reported from continuous placed on the calendar were the following:

To encourage the holding of a National industrial exposition of the arts, mechanics and products of the colored race in the United States in 1888-69.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, to apply the surplus money in the Treasury, to the purchase of United States bonds and to the prepayment of in-Mr. BLAIR spoke on his bill to give pre

for Civil Service appointments to those who had served in the Confederate army and who were suffering from wounds or disabilities, asking Mr. Platt, who had ob-jected to the second reading of the bill, to withdraw his objection. He understood that in North Carolina alone there were to-day 20,000 ex-soldiers of the Confederacy had lost limbs in the service; a large number of whom were in poor circumstances. It seemed to him that if the Government gave appointments to men who had been disloyal, preference should be given to those who had served in the Confederate

army and were now disabled.

Mr. HALE said it was clear to him that the same discrimination now made by the statute for the loyal soldier was to be made under this bill for the disloyal soldier. He feit that the introduction of this bill was

Mr. PLATT said that the more he looked at the bill the more he disliked it; he did not wish to engage in any legislation for the benefit of any Confederate

Mr. BERRY said that the wounded soldiers of the South had not asked for any preference over their comrades. He recognized that the Senator had done a very generous thing. He would say to the Senator South had not asked for any preference over their comrades. He recognized that the Senator had done a very generous thing. He would say to the Senator from Connecticut (Platt) that any intimation that the ex-Confederate soldiers were not equal in point of love of country and in every other particular, to any other man was unjust, unfounded and unwarranted. Mr. PLATT said that he would not sit in his seat and have the Confederate soldier's loyalty, devotion and love of country put upon a par with those of the soldier who had fought to maintain the Government. Mr. HOAR said that he was much gratified to learn that the proposition had not come from ex-Confederate soldiers or from anybody representing them. The difficulty with the proposition of the Senator from Now-Hampshire was, that because it was a merit to have suffered in the cause of the country, it was an equal merit to have suffered in the Confederacy.
Mr. MANDERSON besieved that, before the Senator could enter upon such legislation, it would be necessary to repeal the Fourie-rith Amendment to the Constitution, which declared that neither the United States nor any State should assume or pay any debt or obligation of the Confederace States, but that all such debts, obligations and claims should be under the law held vold. He submitted that the bill was in direct violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of that Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. DANIEL said that it did not become a Confederate soldier asked from the United States was that he should stand equal before its laws, and should have a fair opportunity to wook out his own salvation. He would venture to say that there was not a town or hamlet from the Potomac to the Rio Grande where a Confederate soldier was to be seen in rags or tatters or begging his bread in its streets. He did not think that the bill was a wise one, in consequence of the public spirit of the country.

Mr. HAWLEY thought that the bill was fundamentally a mistake. He not only disclaimed any feeling of hatred toward those who had b

In the House to day Mr. O'NEILL, of Missourt, introduced a bill to project free labor fr , the in-jurious effects of convict labor by confining the sale of goods and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State in which they are produced. Re-From the Committee on Labor he reported the bill

to establish a Department of Labor. Committee of the Whole. Also the bill to prevent the product

to establish a Department of Labor. Committee of the Whole. Also the bill to prevent the product of convict labor from being used in any Department of the Government. House calendar.

In the consideration morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the resolution assigning four days for the transaction of business reported by the Committee on Labor. The opponents of the resolution, led by Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, proceeded to obstructive methors to prevent action. After some debate the clause limiting the time of debate on each measure was stricken out, and the resolution was adopted. It sets aside March 20, 21, April 18 and May 16 for the purpose stated. The floor was accordingly given to the Committee on Labor, and a bill was passed extending the provisions of the light-Hour law was a conding to the Court Claims for adjustment the accounts of Labors, workmen and mechanics, arising under the growing in the Right-Hour law was taken up. After debate the committee rose, and the House adjustment the accounts of Labors, without the aid of Secretary Vilas, has discovered what he is pleased to call in a message to the Senate "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact that "the most unblushing frauds." In view of the fact t contributing a little campaign material he may strengthen the hands of his party in that far-off State. The mare's nest which he has discovered is the result of an act of Congress which granted some hundred thousand acres of the public domain to any company that should undertake the construction of a military wagon road in the State of Oregon. A certain company, it is understood, secured the grant in question, but it never turned a sod of earth toward the construction of the road. Now, this has been a well-known fact for years past, and Senator Dolph has at company of the condition of the road. Now, this has been a well-known fact for years past, and Senator Dolph has at company in the condition of the road. Now, this has been a well-known fact for years past, and Senator Dolph has at company in the condition of the road. fact for years past, and Senator Dolph has at every session of Congress since he has been in Washington introduced a bill forfeiting the grant of this delinquent wagon-road company. In one Congress the

bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it died.

At the present session Senator Dolph has again introduced the same bill. For the President, therefore, to pose as having discovered the "most unblushing frauds" just at this time, with the elections pending in Oregon, savors more of the demagogue than of the reformer. It would probably have come with better grace from him had his indignation at the aforesaid grace from him had his indignation at the aforesaid "unblushing frauds" found vent when Senator Dolph first sought to wrest from this defaulting company the grant generously made by the National Government. In view of Senator Dolph's energetic and untiring efforts in this matter, the President's message and the accompanying bill drafted by Secretary Vilas, which led the President to express the hope that the "opportunity to demonstrate a sincere desire to preserve the public domain for settlers and to frustrate unlawful attempts to appropriate the same may not be neglected," was, to say the least, gratuitous.

NOMINATED FOR LAND COMMISSIONER. Washington, March 20.-The President has pomimissioner of the General Land Office, and Thomas J. Anderson, of Iowa, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A HOME FOR THE WIDOW OF GENERAL HAN-COCK.

COCK.

Washington, March 20 (Special).—The efforts of the committee which had in charge the collection of money for the purchase of a house for the widow of General Hancock are about to be crowned with success. The house which Mrs. Hancock will take possession of shortly is situated at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and R sts. Among the members who have had charge of the matter are Stillson Hutchins, General H. D. Wright, General Albert Ordway and A. A. Wilson.

PITTSBURG, March 20 (Special).—Krupp, the gun maker of Germany, sent the son of one of his superintendents to inspect the cast steel gun which has been just completed at the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company's works for the Government. The German's opinion of the work was flattering. At the works, to-morrow, will be east a wheel for the Toronto Water Norks.

THE COURTS.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Three injunctions against Sheriff Grant were obtained by A. W. Kent from Justice O'Brien, of the Suprems Court, yesterday, on behalf of the Commercial Telegram Company, the Postal Telegraph Company and the United Lines Telegraph Company respectively, restraining him from further proceeding on the werrant issued by the Coatroller of the State on December 23, 1887, for the collection of the subway taxes from these corporations or from taking possession of their property.

In the cut of Legal Company of Company II, Other Research

In the suit of Joseph Carroll, of Company H. 60th Reg-In the cuit of Joseph Carroll, of Company II, 60th Reg-iment, who was injured while returning from Newark with that command on May 30, 1887, and who such the Delaware, Lackswamm and Western Railroad Company for \$50,000 damagos, a verdict giving the plaintiff \$10,000 was rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday after trial before Chief Judge Sedgwick and a jury. Notice was given of a metion for a new trial.

Patrick Couriney drove his milk wagen into a hole in the pavement of Madison-st., near Market-st., on October 22, 1883. He was thrown out and run over, sustaining severe injuries. He such the city for \$30,000 damages. The case was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Bookstaver and a jury and a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,000 was given.

Joseph D. McKee and Cornelius C. Wildis, composing the firm of Joseph D. McKee & Co., manufacturers, made an assignment without preferences yesterday to William E. Montague.

Julge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, has granted two attachments against the property in this city of Gattman & Co., bankers, of Aberdeen, Miss., one in favor of Leh-& Co., bankers, of Aberleen, Miss., one in favor of Leh-man, Stern & Co. for \$10,000 on a promissory note, and the other in favor of the Louisville Banking Company for \$5,000 on a bill of exchange. Jacob Gattman, the senior partner and capitalist of the firm, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday. The liabilities of the firm are reported to be upward of \$250,000. Four banks in New-York

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following business was transacted: No. 299,—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, agt. the County of Santa Clara.

No. 260.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff

No. 260.—The Courtal Pactic Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, agt, the County of Santa Clara.

No. 261.—The Southern Pactic stational company, plaintiff in error, agt, busies McCusker and others.

No. 262.—The Southern Pactic stational company, plaintiff in error, agt, Daniel McCusker and others.

No. 483.—The Southern Pactic stational Company, plaintiff in error, agt, the city of Los Angeles, and in error be the Supreme Court of the State of California.

No. 951.—The Central Paclic Railroad Company agt, the United Nickel Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, Oumotion of Creent Hermond., of commel for the plaintiffs in error, dismissed with Casts.

No. 1,391.—Joseph A. Jones and others, appellants, act, Edward Nichola. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States from the Northern District of Alabama, On motion of James L. Fugh, for appellers, decketed and dismissed with costs.

On motion of James L. Pugh, for appellee, docketed and diamissed with costs.

No. 1,088.—Sarah C. Robards, plantiff in error, agt. Aifred W. Laub. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 197.—The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, planniff in error, agt. the Southern Telegraph Company. Return to rule to show cause argued.

No. 467.—Andre N. do la Mothe, apsellant, agt. William Angua. Appeal from the Circuit Court, United States, for the Southern District of Hilmots. Dismissed with costs.

No. 1306.—The United States, appellant, agt. William G. Weld and ethers. Submitted pursuant to 20th rule.

No. 970.—Horato N. Whitbock, treasurer, etc., appellant, agt. the Mercantilo National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, March 20. - In the Court of Appeals to-day the fol-

ALMANY, March 241-18 low-log days days days days days lowing business was transacted:

The memorial of the Bar Association of New-York City on
Judge Rapallo was presented by S. P. Nash, and it was directed that it be spread upon the minutes. These decisions

rected teat it be spread upon the minutes. These decisions were handed down:

Henry Adams, respondent, ast, Henry A. Bowerman et al., appellants. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abute the event suless within twenty days from the entry of this decision the planniff stipulities that recovery for dam ages to reduced to \$1.176.45, with interest thereon from December 16, 1884 (that being the date of the referee's report, in which case the judgment appealed from is modified accordingly, and as modified affirmed without costs in this court to either party.

In re New York Cable Railway Company. Order affirmed, with costs.

The mospher respondent, art, Richard Warren, appellant, Judgment affirmed, agt, the New York Central and Hudson R. ver Haffroad Company, respondent; Isabella J. Myers, appellant, agt, the Bans of Portsonth, mpicaded, respondent; Whilam King, respondent, agt, Charles F. Kindred, appellant, agt, the Membeck, respondent, act, Charles F. Kindred, appellant, the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, appellant, agt, the Mayor, etc., of New-York, respondent; Cainerine Zepay, respondent, agt, Charles F.

lation with costs.

Alexander W. White, respondent, agt. James S. Dutcher, as Sheriff, appellant. Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

Following is the day calendar for March 21:

Nos. 736, 731, 683, 775, 663, 664, 770, 1,230,

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS - Before O'Brien, J.-Nos. 25 21 22 33 34 45 04 65 73 76 77 92 97 98 101

2060. CIT COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.— Before Pitshka, J.—Nos, 3359, 4500, 611, 3196, 1925, 3319, 3201, 4765, 4764, 2698, 2300, 1168, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4172, 2038, 3297, 3310

When six months old the left hand of our little grand, child began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poultied it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under hip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid seab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (rerofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not mow when in bod, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; theat they would heal rapidly. One of these uty bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half-bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the ag of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars of his hands must always remain; his hands are strong though we once feared he would nover be able to us them. All that physicians did for him did no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMIS hands must always remain; his hands are strong though we once feared he would nover be able to us them. All that physicians did for him did no good. All who saw the child before using the CUTICURA REMIS hands must always remain; his hands are strong though we once feared he would nover be able to us them. All that physicians did for him did no good. Al When six months old the left hand of our little grand

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to sericils.

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CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A
perfect suitions to pain and weakness.